



Draft Environmental Assessment
City Hall and Community Center Relocation
Palo, Iowa
FEMA DR-1763-IA
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FEMA

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Table of Contents

Section 1.....Introduction.....	Page 2
Section 2.....Purpose and Need	Page 3
Section 3.....Alternatives Analysis	Page 4
3.1 Alternatives Considered But Eliminated From Further Review.....	Page 4
3.2 Alternatives Carried Forward For Review.....	Page 5
Section 4.....Affected Environmental and Potential Impacts.....	Page 5
4.1 Land Use and Traffic Circulation	Page 6
4.2 Floodplain Management	Page 7
4.3 Hazardous Materials	Page 7
4.4 Biological Resources	Page 8
4.5 Cultural Resources	Page 9
4.6 Noise and Air Quality.....	Page 11
Section 5.....Executive Order 12898Environmental Justice.....	Page 11
Section 6.....Cumulative Impacts.....	Page 13
Section 7.....Summary of Impacts	Page 14
Section 8.....Coordination and Permits	Page 14
Section 9.....Public Participation.....	Page 14
Section 10.....Parties Consulted and References	Page 15
Section 11.....List of Preparers.....	Page 16
Appendix.....Map.....	Page 17

Section 1 Introduction

The City of Palo, population 899, is located in Linn County, Iowa, approximately five miles northwest of the City of Cedar Rapids, the County Seat and approximately 125 miles east of the City of Des Moines, the State Capital (See Appendix map). The City of Palo was incorporated in 1905. Its incorporated limits comprise approximately 1.3 square miles and contain approximately 345 households. The City is governed by a five member, elected city council.

The centerpiece of the town's civic affairs has been the Palo City Hall and Community Center, a 12,000 square foot facility constructed in 1957. Located at 1006 First Street, the Community Center also housed the city's Library, Educational Center, Senior Center, Congregate Meals Center, and a Gymnasium. The facility also served as the city's evacuation shelter.

Between June 10 and June 15, 2008 during the Spring Mid-West Storms, a federally declared disaster in the State of Iowa, floodwaters caused the Cedar River and its tributary, Dry Creek, to overtop their banks. As a result the entire City of Palo was inundated with flood waters. The majority of land within the City of Palo is located within a floodplain.

As a result of the June 2008 storms, the City Hall/Community Center was inundated with flood water. Due to the extent and depth of flood waters in and around the facility, it was not possible to bring equipment to pump out standing water for six days. As a result, standing water remained in parts of the facility for a period of ten days.

Flood water permeated every section of the 12,000 square foot facility. "Black water" is rainfall combined with flooded stream water, which carries pollutants from damaged sewage treatment plants, animal wastes storage, and underground gasoline and oil storage tanks among other sources of toxic fluids and materials. This mixture of contaminants is hazardous to public health and destructive to standing structures and their contents. Due to the extended duration of standing water, the City Hall/Community Center was red tagged as uninhabitable by the County Environmental Health Department. Standing water created mold throughout the structure. Public access to the facility was prohibited.

Once flood waters receded, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) damage assessment teams examined each of the building's operating systems in addition to the structural integrity of the facility itself. Standing water destroyed the building's heating and cooling systems, in addition to its external and internal electrical terminals and connections. Office equipment, interior walls, computers and a large portion of the educational center and library collections also were lost. FEMA's assessment teams determined that the City Hall/Community Center was damaged in excess of 50 percent of its value.

As a result, the City of Palo has applied through the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and FEMA Region VII Public Assistance Program for funding to relocate and reconstruct the City Hall/Community Center.

FEMA proposes to provide Public Assistance funds to rebuild the City Hall/ Community Center outside the Special Flood Hazard Area. These funds would be provided pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-88, as amended and its implementing regulations codified at Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) Part 206.

FEMA has prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the potential effects to the natural environment and the human environment from the implementation of the City Hall/Community Center relocation and reconstruction. The EA has been prepared according to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (CFR Parts 1500-1508), and FEMA's implementing regulations at 44 CFR, Part 10.

The EA process provides steps and procedures to evaluate the potential environmental, social and economic impacts of the Proposed Action and its alternatives. This process ensures that the public in addition to local, state and federal agencies have the opportunity to provide input into the City of Palo City Hall/Community Center relocation/reconstruction project, including potential impacts associated with this Proposed Action.

The reader should note that this EA has been prepared as a "Focused EA", which limits its assessment of potential impacts only to those resource topics related to the City Hall/Community Center and its immediate project area.

Section 2 Purpose and Need

FEMA's Public Assistance Program provides funds to repair or replace disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities. The purpose of the proposed federal action is to restore the functions provided by the Palo City Hall/Community Center. Since the June floods, the city is renting office space to maintain continuity in its legal and administrative functions. Public City Council meetings also are being held in rented office space. There is no longer an operating Community Center, or Congregate Meals Center, Educational Center or Senior Center. The civic center and evacuation shelter that once served the community also no longer operates as a result of the June 2008 floods. Action is needed to restore these critical public services to the population of the City of Palo.

Section 3 Alternatives Analysis

NEPA regulations require an investigation and evaluation of reasonable alternatives as part of the NEPA process. Following FEMA guidelines for relocating Critical Facilities, the Palo City Council adopted the criterion that any prospective site would have to be located outside the Special Flood Hazard Zone (100-year floodplain), in addition to the 500-year floodplain. Over 90 percent of Palo's incorporated limits comprise land classified by the National Flood Insurance Program as either within Zone A (Special Flood Hazard Area) or Zone B, the Moderate Flood Hazard Area (500-year floodplain). These conditions limited the available project relocation alternatives. The City of Palo also screened prospective sites according to their accessibility to Palo's citizens. For example, prospective sites would need to be located on "all weather roads" (snow routes, elevated roadways). This criterion was of particular importance to the City, because the City Hall/Community Center also functions as the evacuation center during extreme weather events and emergencies.

3.1 Alternatives Considered But Eliminated From Further Review

3.1.1 Reconstruction in Place

The City of Palo considered reconstructing the City Hall/Community Center in its pre-disaster location, and elevating the facility outside the floodplain. This initial concept was subsequently rejected, because of the size and costs associated with elevating a 12,000 square foot building in the Special Flood Hazard Area. There also were concerns that should another catastrophic flood occur similar to the May/June storms, the City Hall/Community Center might escape flooding; however, flood waters surrounding the facility would isolate the building and its services, including the evacuation shelter, from Palo citizens. For these reasons, this alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

3.1.2 Blairs Ferry Road Site 1

The City Council identified a six-acre site on the western edge of the City near the corner of Blairs Ferry Road and Shellsburg Road. This site, used for growing row crops, is located outside the Special Flood Hazard Area and the 500-Year Floodplain, thus met the basic criterion for a new community center, however, the owner of the land ultimately decided against selling the parcel to the city.

3.1.3 Downtown Palo Commercial District Site

The City Council reviewed a number of parcels within Palo's Central Business District. A downtown City Hall/Community Center would place city services closer to the population center of the community. After reviewing several sites, the City Council determined that there were no parcels available within the downtown area that met the size requirements of the City Hall/Community Center and its multi-purpose functions. The majority of parcels in downtown Palo are also located in the floodplain. Placing a

critical facility within the 500-year floodplain would require elevating the facility. For these reasons, the alternative was rejected from further consideration.

Section 3.2 Alternatives Carried Forward For Review

3.2.1 Ralston Property –Blairs Ferry Road Site 2 - Proposed Action

As noted, the principal criterion guiding the site relocation process was finding a parcel outside the designated floodplain. Equally important was a site easily accessible to citizens. The five acre Ralston Parcel, located on the southwest corner of Blair's Ferry Road and Shellsburg Road, is classified by the National Flood Insurance Program as a Zone C, an area determined to be outside the 100-and 500-year floodplains. The site is located on agricultural lands at the western edge of Palo. New development within the city is planned in this area, because it is outside the floodplain of the Cedar River and Dry Creek and areas flooded in the May/June 2008 floods.

3.2.2 No Action Alternative

Inclusion of a No Action Alternative in the environmental analysis and documentation is required under NEPA. The No Action Alternative is defined as maintaining the status quo with no FEMA funding for an alternative action.

The No Action Alternative is used to evaluate the effects of not providing eligible assistance for the project, thus providing a benchmark against which "action alternatives" may be evaluated. For the purposes of this alternative, it is assumed that the City of Palo would not be able to rebuild the City Hall and Community Center and provide the facilities to house the services provided within the center.

As a focused Environmental Assessment, only the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action will be carried forward for review.

Section 4 Affected Environment and Potential Impacts

The City of Palo's current population of 899 persons, counted in the special 2006 census, represents a 46 percent increase over the 2000 census (614 persons). Two factors would account for this growth: Palo's proximity to the City of Cedar Rapids coupled with its less expensive housing costs; and the city's proximity to one of the area's major employers, the Duane Arnold Nuclear Power Plant. The Duane Arnold facility is the only nuclear power plant in Iowa, and is located approximately four miles north of Palo. Historically, Palo has been a service based economy to agricultural growers and suburban residents. Heavy industry, including manufacturing, has not been a part of the city's economy.

The City of Palo sits between two distinct ecological zones – prairie lands converted to agriculture and forested lands associated with wetlands and surface waters of the Cedar River and its tributary Dry Creek. The riparian zones associated with these surface

waters contain numerous species of bottomland hardwood trees including native bur oak and black cherry. These natural places include the 1,500-acre Pleasant Creek State Park; the 144-acre Palo Marsh County Park, the 730- acre Wikiup Hill County Park; and the 200-acre natural area, once known as the Lewis Preserve County Park.

Residential development in Palo historically has been concentrated within the environs of the Cedar River and Dry Creek. Prairie lands to the west have been dedicated to cultivation of planted row crops. However, new residential development is occurring farther to the west, outside the floodplain of these two waterways.

The project area is located in this area of west Palo, which is characterized by plowed row crops. The Iowa Department of Soil Conservation analyzes soil types throughout the state and assigns a rating to farmlands called the “Corn Suitability Rating”. A rating of 90 being the highest and considered state prime farmland; a rating of 0-9 is considered the lowest. The parcel of agricultural land (Proposed Action) identified for the relocation of the City Hall/Community Center is rated as 78, highly suitable for corn production, but not considered State Prime Farmland.

4.1 Land Use and Traffic Circulation

The project area is located within the city limits of Palo on land zoned as “R-1” (Residential). The R-1 zoning classification restricts residential development to single family dwellings; however, the R-1 designation allows for public service facilities that serve residential areas such as schools, fire stations, and public buildings such as the City Hall/Community Center.

The major roadways providing access to the relocated City Hall/Community Center are Shellsburg Road and Blair’s Ferry Road. Both are two lane roads classified by the Linn County as secondary roads. The Average Daily Traffic on Shellsburg Road, the principal access to the facility is 3,450 vehicles. The Level of Service on the road is rated by the County as “B”, meaning that traffic circulation occurs without stalls or delays for the majority of time each day.

It is estimated by the City of Palo that an average of 100 persons use the facilities housed in the City Hall/Community Center daily. This includes persons accessing the community center’s library, public education center, senior citizen facility, congregate meals center and gymnasium. The relocation of the City Hall/Community Center to Shellsburg Road would add approximately 50 to 70 vehicles per day to Shellsburg Road near the intersection with Blair’s Ferry Road. The City of Palo and Linn County Secondary Roads Department do not consider that this addition to traffic on Shellsburg Road would reduce the Level of Service on either Shellsburg Road or Blair’s Ferry Roads.

As noted earlier the City Hall/Community Center also houses an evacuation shelter for the community. The City of Palo is less than four miles from the Duane Arnold Nuclear Power Plant. The evacuation route for emergencies occurring at the nuclear facility include Blair’s Ferry Road. Should an evacuation order occur, the relocated City

Hall/Community Center' evacuation shelter at the intersection of Blair's Ferry Road and Shellsburg Road would serve as a staging area to evacuate persons outside the emergency area.

4.1.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no new construction is proposed, thus there would be no potential to affect traffic service on streets within the City of Palo.

4.1.2 Ralston Property –Blairs Ferry Road Site 2 - Proposed Action

While the relocation of the City Hall/Community Center will result in additional traffic on Shellsburg Road, it is not anticipated that the additional traffic accessing the relocated facility would adversely affect traffic circulation on either Shellsburg Road or Blair's Ferry Road.

4.2 Floodplain Management

Executive Order (EO) 11988 requires the federal government to minimize the occupancy and modification to floodplains. Specifically, EO 11988 prohibits federal agencies from funding new construction in the 100-year floodplain, or 500-year floodplain for a critical facility (e.g. Evacuation Shelter), unless there are no practical alternatives. As noted, the largest portion of the populated areas within Palo, including the downtown and residential neighborhoods are within either the Special Flood Hazard Zone or the 500-Year Floodplain. This is due to the close proximity of the Cedar River and its tributary, Dry Creek.

4.2.1 No Action Alternative

The existing City Hall/Community Center is located within an area classified by the National Flood Insurance Program as a "Flood Zone A", inside the Special Flood Hazard Area (100-year floodplain). The No Action would not be consistent with Executive Order 11988.

4.2.2 Ralston Property –Blairs Ferry Road Site 2 - Proposed Action

The site identified for the relocated City Hall/Community Center would not be located in either the Special Flood Hazard Area (100-year floodplain), or the 500-year floodplain, and thus would be consistent with Executive Order 11988.

4.3 Hazardous Materials

As noted in the introduction, heavy industry and manufacturing have not been a part of Palo's economy. A search was conducted of the maintained by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources for hazardous materials sites, including abandoned underground/gasoline tanks, abandoned waste dumps, or areas of concentrated pollutants.

The Iowa DNR maintains records for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The closest RCRA "generator" or area with concentrated pollutants is located on Shellsburg Road, approximately one mile north of the proposed relocation site. The listed RCRA generator is a non-regulated farm site.

4.3.1 Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not involve new construction or relocation of facilities to a new site and thus would not affect any hazardous materials sites or so-called RCRA "generators" identified by the State of Iowa or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

4.3.2 Ralston Property –Blairs Ferry Road Site 2 - Proposed Action

The No Action Alternative would not involve new construction or relocation of facilities to a new site and thus would not affect any hazardous materials sites or so-called RCRA "generators" identified by the State of Iowa or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

4.4 Biological Resources

For natural resources supporting plant and animal species, the State of Iowa is considered the most altered state in the nation. As settlers reached Iowa and discovered its rich prairie soils, agriculture quickly became the greatest source of income in the state. Forests were cut; wetlands were filled and the topography of the prairie was reshaped to accommodate large tracks of row crops. In recent years, ecologists, local Conservation Boards and the Iowa legislature have undertaken initiatives to bring back native species throughout Iowa.

As noted earlier, the land within Palo encompasses two distinct ecological zones – prairie lands converted to agriculture and forested lands associated with the Cedar River and its tributary Dry Creek. The riparian zones and areas upland of the surface waters surrounding and crossing the City contain hundreds of acres of wildlands habitat, which supports a rich mixture of trees, plants and animals.

Examples of resident tree species in the area include bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), Black oak (*Quercus velutina*), White oak (*Quercus alba*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and the Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus octandra*). Common plants and shrubs in and around Palo include false indigo (*baptisia australis*), round headed clover (*Lerspedeza capitata*), big blue star (*amsonia ciliate*), elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), and wild plum (*Prunus americana*). Wildlife in and around the project area includes the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Blue herons (*Ardea Herodias*), turkeys (*Meleagris galgano*), Canadian geese (*Branata canadensis*), white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginicus*), muskrats (*Ondatra zibethicus*), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), mink (*Neovision vison*), and river otter (*Lutra canadensis*)

Endangered Species

Section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies to determine if proposed projects have the potential to affect species listed or proposed for listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). This includes habitat that would support threatened or endangered species or federal designated habitat supporting protected species. The USFWS has identified two listed species found in Benton County, Iowa: the Western prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera praeclara*), which is found in wet prairies and sedge meadows and the Prairie bush clover (*Lespedeza leptostachya*), which is found in dry to mesic prairie with gravelly soil.

Using a Geographic Information System data base mapping system, which contains documented geographic sites where state/federal protected species have been observed, FEMA examined the project area in the City of Palo. No sites were identified that would support federal or state protected species. In addition, a site visit was conducted by FEMA to survey for appropriate habitat identified by the USFWS. No habitat that would support the listed species was identified.

FEMA also conducted a search of the National Wetlands Inventory to determine if the project area would encroach on jurisdictional wetlands or areas associated with surface waters of the U.S. The National Wetlands Inventory indicates that the project would not affect wetlands of the U.S. (Executive Order 11990). FEMA also requested an “Environmental Review” of state and federal species in and around Palo from the State of Iowa Department of Natural Resources. The literature search indicates that there is no record of state or federal protected plant or animal species present adjacent to or within the project area.

4.4.1 Alternative No 1 - No Action Alternative

Because no new construction is proposed under the No Action Alternative, it would have no effect on state/federal protected species or wetlands/waters of the U.S.

4.4.2 Ralston Property –Blairs Ferry Road Site 2 - Proposed Action

The Ralston Parcel would not affect habitat supporting state or federal protected species or encroach on wetlands or waters of the U.S.

4.5 Cultural Resources

The Village of Palo was surveyed and platted in June 1854. The village was named after the Battle of Palo Alto, in which the U.S. Army defeated Mexican forces over disputed land in the territory of Texas. The shortened name of Palo was assigned the village by its first post master in 1894. The area around the Village of Palo was considered ideal for settlers moving into Iowa from the east due to its extensive stands of forest lands, advertised during the period as “ideal for homes and fuel” Forestry comprised the first

source of income for early settlers to the Palo area. It was not until the turn of the century that row crops, cultivation of corn in particular took off as the economic engine of Palo and Linn County.

In order to determine the potential effects of the proposed action to cultural resources in the area, FEMA staff conducted a site survey of the project area. In addition FEMA consulted with the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, which maintains a database of known historic and pre-historic (historic settlement prior to the arrival of Europeans) archaeological sites. Ten historic archaeological sites were recorded within a one mile radius of the project area indicating sensitivity for similar sites within the project area.

The area proposed for relocation and reconstruction of the City Hall/Community Center was historically used for agriculture by early settlers and was located outside the constructed village and City of Palo. Site surveys indicate that the Ralston Parcel (Proposed Action) would not affect any standing historic structures.

A Phase I archeological investigation was initiated and the survey was completed on 14 April, 2009. Investigations consisted of additional archival background research and field investigations within the project area. The Phase I study determined that there are no archaeological resources within the project area.

The proposed site is former cropland that was fallow at the time of the investigation. Aerial photos show that the land was last cultivated in 2005 and that the project area was partially graded as part of a residential development in 2006. Modern housing is present south of the current project area. Ground cover was grass and chickweed with surface visibility generally under 25%.

The proposed project would require approximately 6 months of construction and would require the use of some heavy equipment including a bulldozer, scraper, and a backhoe. If during the course of construction activities, cultural resources (particularly human remains) are unexpectedly discovered activities would cease in the immediate area and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Officer and the FEMA Regional Environmental Officer would be notified before work would continue.

Section 4.5.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not affect any standing historic structures, or pre-historic cultural sites.

Section 4.5.2 Ralston Property –Blairs Ferry Road Site 2 - Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would not affect any standing historic structures or pre-historic cultural sites.

4.6 Noise and Air Quality

Linn County is an attainment area under the federal Clean Air Act. As noted the project area is zoned R-1. There are no sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the project area. These would include hospitals, health care facilities, and schools.

The federal Noise Control Act was enacted in 1972 (P.L. 92-574). Inadequately controlled noise presents a growing danger to the health and welfare of the nation's population. Noise levels are ranked by a "decibel scale", a decibel level of 40-50 is considered a relatively quiet (background) ambient level. Noise levels between 75 and 100 are considered potentially intrusive to human activity. Ambient noise levels in the project area range from 60 to 72 decibels. Short-term decibel levels in excess of this range often originate from vehicle and tractor trailer traffic on Shellsburg Road.

4.6.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not affect air quality or noise levels, because no new construction would occur.

4.6.2 Ralston Property – Blairs Ferry Road Site 2 - Proposed Action

Fugitive dust potentially would result from construction of the new City Hall/Community Center. Construction equipment would create elevated noise levels within the vicinity of the project site; however, these impacts would be of short duration.

Section 5 Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice

The City of Palo as of the of the 2000 census, there were 614 persons in the City of Palo. A special census taken by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2006 counted 899 residents within the city. The Year 2000 census counted 247 households and 170 families residing within the city. The population density was 409 people per square mile.

The racial makeup of the town was 98.70 percent white; 0.16 Asian; 0.16 African, and American Hispanic or Latino of any race was 0.65 percent of the population. The median income for a household in the city in 2000 was \$53,558, and the median income for a family was \$58,571.both significantly higher than the state average. Based upon U.S. Census tract data, there would be little likelihood of disproportionate impacts on any low-income or minority group.

Section 5.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in a disproportionately high or adverse impact on low income or minority populations.

Section 5.2 Ralston Property Site – Blairs Ferry Road Site 2 - Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would not result in a disproportionately high or adverse impact on low income or minority populations.

Section 6 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are defined as impacts on either the human or natural environment, which result from the incremental impact of an action when added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

Section 6.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no new construction would occur, thus there would be no potential to result in a cumulative impact upon the City of Palo or surrounding area.

Section 6.2 Ralston Property Site – Blairs Ferry Road Site 2 - Proposed Action

The City Hall/Community Center relocation would comprise the replacement of a use in place prior to the 2008 Mid-West Storms and would not introduce a new facility to the area that would have the potential to result in a cumulative impact upon the City of Palo or surrounding area.

Summary of Impacts

Environmental Resource	No-Action	Proposed Action
Land Use, Planning, and Traffic Circulation	No Impact	No Impact
Executive Order 11988 Floodplains	No Impact	No Impact
Hazardous Materials	No Impact	No Impact
Biological Resources	No Impact	No Impact
Threatened and Endangered Species	No Impact	No Impact
Cultural Resources	No Impact	No Impact
Noise	No impact	Short term construction impacts
Air Quality	No impact	Short-term construction impacts.
Water Quality/Water Resources	No Impact	No Impact
Corn Suitability Lands State Prime Farm Land	No Impact	No Impact
Executive Order 11990 Wetlands	No Impact	No Impact
Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice	No Impact	No Impact
Cumulative Impacts	No Impact	No Impact

Section 7 Coordination and Permits

Re-location of the City Hall/Community Center would require a building permit from the County Zoning Department. As noted above, in the event that archaeological deposits (soils, features, artifacts), or other remnants of human activity are uncovered, or if archaeological deposits are found during project construction, the project shall be halted and the applicant shall stop all work immediately in the vicinity of the discovery, and take reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to finds. The applicant shall inform the Iowa State Historic Preservation Officer and FEMA immediately. Work in sensitive areas cannot resume until a qualified archaeologist determines the extent of the discovery, consultations between SHSI and FEMA are complete, and the applicant has been notified by SHSI and FEMA.

Section 8 Public Participation and Agency Coordination

FEMA is the lead federal agency for conducting the NEPA compliance for this project. It is the lead federal agency's responsibility to expedite the preparation and review of NEPA documents in a way that is responsive to needs of the City of Palo residents while meeting the spirit and intent of NEPA and complying with all NEPA provisions.

FEMA will advertise the availability of the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) in the "Cedar Rapids Gazette" newspaper. The public comment period will extend for a period of 30 days. The DEA can be viewed and downloaded from FEMA's website at <http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments/index.shtm>

If no substantive comments are received, the Draft EA will become final and this initial Public Notice will also serve as the final Public Notice. Then this DEA will be moved to the archives page at http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments/archives_index.shtm

Section 9 Parties Consulted and References

Parties Consulted

City of Palo

Mrs. Stacey Dix
City Clerk Administration Officer

Linn County Conservation Board

Dennis Goemaat

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

John Pearson

References

U.S. Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act Data Base

Iowa State Department of Natural Resources
502 East Ninth Street
Des Moines, IA 50319

Iowa State Archaeological Survey, University of Iowa

700 Clinton Street Building
Iowa City, IA 52242

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000-2004

www.census.gov

Part 1 – Centennial Palo Early History 1854-1954, Compiled by Neta Melton,

Sponsored by Palo Jaycees

Iowa Department of Public Safety, Administrative Services

215 East Seventh Street
Des Moines, IA 50319

Endangered Species In Iowa, County Distribution of Federally Threatened, Endangered, Proposed and Candidate Species”,

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
Rock Island Ecological Service Office, September 2007
1511 47th Avenue
Moline, IL 61265

Section 11 List of Preparers

11.1 Government Preparers

Kenneth Sessa, Regional Environmental Officer, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VII

Stephen Laughlin, Environmental Specialist, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region III.

Sharon Nelson, Floodplain Specialist, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VII

Charlie Bello, Historic Specialist, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region III

11.2 Contractor Preparers

Matthew Estes, Contractor Support to Iowa Floods, Group Leader Special Considerations

Appendix

Figure 1: Proposed Site for Palo City Hall/Community Center

